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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Variety of Bills Considered, Reported from Committees and Read in Place.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the public calendar, taken up yesterday, there were several Bills whose provisions apply to Allegheny county in many interesting ways.

No. 160. "An Act relative to the serving of writs of summons on foreign corporations" provides that the service upon the person or agent who acted for the said corporation in the matter in dispute shall be valid and good in law, when they have no regularly established office or agent in the county. Passed.

Senate No. 87—Batchelor's bank bill. Amended and passed.

House bill No. 164. "An act relative to vacancies in county offices." It provides for the appointment of a principal deputy, on whom shall fall the duties of the office until his successor is duly qualified. It makes it obligatory on the part of the Prothonotary, the Register and Clerk of Courts to name at once the principal deputy, who, before taken upon himself the duties of his office, shall give a bond similar to that of his principal.

No. 165. "An act granting the privilege to any auctioneer to travel through the State and sell works of art," was negatived, and it will now take a two-third vote to pass it.

No. 167. "An act to allow assignees of insurance policies to sue in their own name," was passed.

No. 168. "An act authorizing mining and manufacturing companies to issue mortgages and use the same as collateral," provoked considerable discussion.

Mr. Orvis wanted to know why the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. McCormick), could not amend Senate bill No. 87, just passed, and not encumber the volume of laws with two bills almost entirely similar.

Mr. McCormick explained that as they were different subjects, he had thought it better to have two bills, to prevent a confusion in the title.

Mr. Orvis called the yeas and nays, when the bill passed by a vote of 58 to 24.

No. 179. "An act to regulate the mode of making complaints before Justices of the Peace in certain cases." This bill provides that the informations for violations of the Sunday law, the person making the information shall take on oath that the complaint is made from conscientious convictions of duty, and not from any motives or feelings of spite or revenge, or other improper or unchristian promptings against the party complained of, or from any ill will against any other person or persons or body corporate whatever.

Mr. Orvis moved to amend by striking it read, not only for violations of the Sunday law but for all "*crimes and misdemeanors.*" He said, "I only do this to show the monstrosity of this bill. Here you propose to punish the man who makes the information, rather than he who violates the law."

The Speaker put the first section before the House and the bill went down unanimously.

The committee on the contested judgship from Montgomery county have agreed to report in favor of Roberts, Democrat. It will be recollected that Miller, Republican, ran against Roberts in the Bucks and Montgomery district last fall. Roberts was elected, but for some mysterious reason resigned after he held his first court in January. Governor Hartranft appointed Watson, Republican, of Doylestown, to the vacant bench until the next election. Miller, knowing if he could successfully contest the election of Roberts, and thus prove that he was really the vacancy which has been filled by Watson, he would be entitled to his commission for the full term, filed his petition. The decision of the committee to-day is in favor of Watson, appointed by the Governor, declaring that the petitioner had no grounds for a contest.

Bills from the Judiciary Committee.

Nearly all the House committees were in session in the afternoon. A number of bills were reported from the Local Judiciary, among them:

An act to reduce the expenses of collecting State and county tax in the county of Mercer.

An act extending the provisions of the Allegheny county livery stable act to Butler county.

An act to provide for the redemption of certain bonds in the county of Venango.

An act extending the statute of limitations for collecting fees of the Sheriff of Armstrong county. Negatived in committee.

An act to change the disposition of fines for violations of the license laws in Armstrong county.

Supplement to an act for the improvement of creeks in Cambria county.

An act regulating the election in Homer City, Indiana county.

An act relative to mechanics' liens in the county of Butler.

Supplement to an act incorporating the borough of New Wilmington, in Lawrence county.

An act extending all the provisions of the mechanics' lien law to Forest county.

An act in relation to the collection of State mercantile licenses by the City Treasurer of Allegheny.

An act to provide for the election of a Police Justice in Hickory township, Mercer county.

An Invitation.

The House and Senate are invited to visit the Pennsylvania University of Philadelphia on Saturday; also the Lincoln University in Chester county. Many will attend.

More Bills Reported.

The following reports from committees were made to-day:

Joint resolution to pay the expenses of inauguration, three thousand dollars.

Supplement to act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

The act conferring banking privileges on the Sharon Savings Bank was negatived.

Supplement to the Savings Bank of Franklin, with amendments.

An act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Fayette county, with amendments.

An act conferring the Waynesboro Bank, with amendments.

An act conferring banking privileges on Woods Run Savings Fund.

An act to incorporate the United States Savings Bank.

New Bills.

Mr. Ramsey read a supplement for the Safe Deposit of Wheatland.

Mr. Henry, of Cambria, act defining the location of the boundary lines of Millville, in Cambria county.

Mr. Greenawalt, of Westmoreland, supplement to the charter of Latrobe; also, act relating to the Law Library of Westmoreland county.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, act incorporating the Brownsville Construction Company.

SENATE.

A petition was read asking the repeal of all laws exempting church and other property from taxation.

Mr. Wallace read a bill relating to actions of ejectment.

The act to provide for the obtaining of evidence where the defense is insanity, and act to incorporate the Trustees of the Christian Missionary, were passed.

The act repealing laws exempting property from taxation was ordered to be printed.

The Screen bill for Allegheny and the west was reported favorably.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1873.

The important bill relative to the Pennsylvania Road, which passed the House yesterday unanimously, permitting the stockholders to increase the capital stock of the road, came over to the Senate this morning, and was shortly after reported affirmatively by the Railroad Committee. It was called up as soon as calls were in order and passed without objection.

The bill to enable the Union Passenger Railway of Philadelphia to lay tracks on Market street from North to Front streets, also came over from the House, was reported favorably from committee, and was called up and passed to third reading, its final passage being deferred until to-morrow. An effort was made to prolong the session beyond one o'clock to enable the friends of the bill to put it through, but it did not succeed.

Both these bills were well understood, and there was therefore little need for further postponing their consideration, but there were evidently quite a number of Senators who would have preferred a little less haste. One Senator, indeed, ventured to say that he thought a bill ought to remain at least one day in the hands of a committee, even if its friends had the power to force its passage earlier; but either he was frightened at his own temerity in so speaking, or at the failure to find a backer in his boldness, for he did not press his views beyond this mild protest.

The bill regarding the Pennsylvania Railroad is an important one mainly to its stockholders. The company propose to lay four tracks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, devoting two to freight and two to passenger trains exclusively, and to raise the money from the sale of the increased stock. I am not aware of the plan for carrying out this purpose, but presume the present stockholders will be allowed to subscribe for the new stock, *pro rata*, and to pay for it at par. The stockholders have a meeting next week at Philadelphia, and will then determine how much additional stock shall be issued, and under what regulations.

The policy of a four-track road has long been a favorite idea with Mr. Thomson, the President of the road. His theory is that the passenger traffic should not be carried on in connection with freight, on the same tracks, but on totally distinct tracks. Two of the tracks being given up exclusively to passenger trains, no delays or obstructions from freight trains can arise, the tracks will be safer, trains can be run oftener and with more certainty, and more attention can be given to the accommodation of passengers. On the other hand, two tracks being given up to freight, one track can always be occupied by trains moving east, and one by trains moving west, without shifting or side-tracking, and the freight traffic, having greater scope, can be greatly enlarged.

One of the conceptions of Mr. Thomson on this subject, embodied in one of his annual reports, some years ago, read at the time almost like the record of a dream. Yet here we are on the eve of realizing it. It was that of a four track road from Philadelphia to Chicago and St. Louis, on which freight trains could be dispatched from both ends, to go through, at the rate of ten miles an hour, without change of engine, conductor or brakemen. The low rate of speed would, he thought, enable the engine and cars to go through without change, and a caboose car could be attached, fitted up with conveniences for cooking, eating and sleeping, to accommodate two sets of men to work the train, one on duty and the other off, relieving each other at regular intervals, as on board ship or on steamboats. Under such a plan, he thought, freight could be carried much more cheaply and securely than now. It was a part of this plan, originally, to use the Philadelphia and Erie road, and the extension of the Allegheny Valley from Driftwood to the mouth of Mahoning as a part of this line, on account of the low grades thereby afforded and the consequent ability to carry larger trains at less expense; and to extend the line westward from the Mahoning over the table lands or "backbone" region of Ohio. Whether that part of the scheme has been abandoned I cannot say; but the effort to build a four track road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is evidently a part of the original project, and is, I think, a step in the right direction. Certainly all travelers by rail will be glad when the freight and passenger traffic of the railroads is carried on upon separate tracks.

Capt. Bachelor's two bills to enable banks to take and companies or individuals to give mortgages to secure loans, went through the House to-day. The first bill, which had originally passed the Senate, was amended in the House by striking out the proviso validating all mortgages previously given, the lawyers of that body fancying it was intended to affect some suits now pending, and the Senate concurred, so that the bill goes to the Governor. The other bill, which enables manufacturing companies to issue coupon bonds, secured by mortgages, as securities for loans from banks, gave rise to some discussion, but finally passed, 54 to 27. It has yet to pass the Senate. This bill is for the benefit of the National banks, which can take the bonds as collateral instead of mortgages.

Most of the time of the Senate to-day was spent in discussing a resolution to adjourn over from to-day to Tuesday next, so as to enable the Legislature to accept the invitation to visit Lincoln University on Friday and Pennsylvania University on Saturday. Both of these institutions will be on that occasion open, and both had prepared collations of cold victuals for the expected visit; but the Senate was not in the humor. A motion to strike out Tuesday and insert Monday was lost, as was also a motion to hold a special session this afternoon and *then* adjourn over to Tuesday; and finally the original motion was defeated, 11 to 22. The Senate, plainly, is not in the humor of being feasted as a preliminary to being bled.

The Centennial Commission came up in great force yesterday, and laid siege to the House again to-day. The Ways and Means Committee reported back the original bill, with the appropriation cut down from $1,000,000 to $500,000. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and on the first section the vote was—yeas 26, nays 55. This was an end of the bill, and the opponents of this extravagance should have stuck there and maintained their advantage; but Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, yielded to the appeal of the Centennials, and moved to reconsider, which was carried, and the committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and next Thursday was fixed as the time. It is a pity this weakness was shown. The bill was dead, with the defeat of the first section; and what was the use of bringing it to life again? Perhaps, however, by next week, the Centennials may be willing to take $250,000, and after a second defeat, to come down to $100,000. I say perhaps, for "people" is a singular noun of the plural, a killed bill is as free from doubt as a mathematical demonstration.

Mr. Rutan endeavored, in the Senate, this morning, to discharge the committee on Banks from the further consideration of a bill to charter a Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, in Karns City, Butler county, but withdrew his motion after Mr. Delamater had read the bill, a killed bill is as free from doubt as a mathematical demonstration.

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A MISER'S FATE.

He Dies of Starvation and is Eaten by His Starving Dog.

The New York *World* of the 6th inst. gives the details of one of the most horrible cases that has ever come to light. Jacob Knoop, a man of miserly habits, who kept a low liquor store in Brooklyn, had been missing for more than two months, and recently his house was sold at Sheriff's sale to a man named John Miller, who leased it to James Connaghan. These two men went to the house on Wednesday to take possession, but could not get in. They knocked loudly at the door, but the only answer they could get was the growling of a dog. Finally, they broke open a rear window, secured the dog, and proceeded to examine the premises. After going through the lower floors and other apartments in the lower story, they ascended the stairs and entered a small back room, where a terrible sight met their gaze. In a cot bed in the middle of the room partially covered by the bed quilt, was a man's head. The eyes had melted away, and the face was covered with a coarse, shaggy beard. The hair was long and slightly tinged with gray. There were also about the head, strewn or rolled upon the floor, fragments of an undershirt matted together with dirt and filth. About a left hand, which, besides the head, was the only portion of the body left. The hand had been dislocated, and had evidently been eaten off down from the wrist at the knuckles. This looked as if a dog had been eating it only a few hours previous, and such was probably the case. From the elbow down the arm had become so covered up in the cloths that even a dog could not get at the flesh. The arm, including the hand and fingers, was therefore intact, but in an advanced state of decomposition. From a large bed in another part of the room a bundle of bones, probably those of the legs and arms, were collected, some at the head and some at the foot, half covered with the bed-clothes and entirely destitute of flesh. Some of them were cracked into splinters. There were six joints in all, some so short as to show that they had been broken. On the floor between the beds were found pieces of the entrails, looking as if they had been dragged over the floor from place to place. Near the back windows under a small table stood a portion of the flesh of the body, rolled up and attached to the skin. The backbone or spinal column, the ribs, feet, and other portions of the body could not be found. There were no indications whatever that the man had committed suicide, and the generally accepted, and probably correct, theory is that he had starved to death, and that then he had been eaten by his own dog, which had been confined in the house with him and could not get out. Knoop was a reserved man, keeping his business to himself. He went on protracted sprees occasionally, locking up his house when away, so that his absence occasioned little remark. Boys living in the neighborhood had heard the dog barking every night, and had often seen him jumping up against the windows trying to get out, but had made no effort to release him.

PARRICIDE.

A Son Kills His Father in Carlisle, Pa.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot, 7th.]

The people of Carlisle were greatly startled on Wednesday evening by the fact that Dr. Charles Zitzer, a resident of that town, had been killed by his son, a young man about twenty years of age. The particulars of the parricide were related to us last evening as follows: The murdered man was of very intemperate habits, and his family had notified the liquor sellers of Carlisle not to give him any spirituous drinks on penalty of prosecution. On Wednesday he became intoxicated, and reaching home in an inebriated condition, he quarreled with his wife and son for interfering with his customary drinking habits. Hot words passed between father and son, and the latter's passion became uncontrollable, he administered a blow on the forehead of the former with an iron pestle, which terminated fatally several hours afterward. Young Zitzer has been arrested, and is now in the Carlisle prison awaiting a further hearing. The deceased was a brother of Dr. J. J. Zitzer, a well known physician of Carlisle.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

The Fairview *Reporter* states that Mrs. Christina Kirshler, of Cranberry township, Butler county, has given birth to twelve children during a married life of ten years, as follows: first birth, one girl; second, one girl; third birth, two girls, twins; fourth birth, three boys, triplets; fifth birth, one boy and one girl, twins; sixth birth, three boys, triplets.

Mr. Eugene Eben and wife, of Erie, died within half an hour of each other, on Tuesday, of small-pox.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph Moorhead, formerly a resident of Ligonier township, but who recently removed to Minnesota, was frozen to death during the late terrible weather, while he, with some companions, was humanely endeavoring to relieve a snow-bound train. We are without further particulars.

Mrs. Elizabeth Null, of East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, recently deceased, was born in Berks county in 1783, and was the mother of ten children, sixty-three grand-children, and twenty-five great-grandchildren.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Large Strike Near Titusville.

OLD TERRITORY REVIVING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 7, 1873.

Another large strike has to-day been made a mile and a half south of this city, on property situated near the old Col. Drake well, the first one struck in the oil regions. It is known as the Hunter No. 2, and although only three feet in the sand, is flowing at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels a day. Another well, on an adjoining lease, known as the Groesbeck well, was drilled to the third sand rock to-day, and gives an equally good showing. There are now four wells in this locality, each doing over one hundred barrels per day. The territory lies between and on a line with the Church Run and Octave Company developments, and during the early history of the region was all drilled and exhausted. This is the best testimony yet adduced in favor of the theory that old territory will revive after the lapse of time.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

SENATE.

The bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke thereon. He argued that the award had been made, not to the claimants but to the government of the United States, and that in distributing the award the government ought only to pay actual losses. Therefore, insurers whose receipts from increased premiums for extra risks covered, or more than covered, the losses they had to pay, ought not to receive any portion of the award.

Mr THURMAN argued that the award had been asked and obtained on the basis of individual claims, and ought to be so distributed by the government as trustee for the claimants, and that the insurance companies concerned had a complete right to their respective shares of the awards as a man has to property of which he holds the title in fee.

On motion of Mr. NORWOOD, the bill relieving certain persons in Georgia and other Southern States of political disabilities was taken up. The bill was amended so as to include some additional names, when

Mr. FLANAGAN moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying if rebels were to be relieved so freely, he wished to relieve the chief one and get done with the business. The debate lasted two hours and on his amendment, but they were not ordered. The vote was—yeas 29, nays 29; the bill, which resulted, ayes 37, nays 7—no quorum voting.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the disposal of a few private bills, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating $349,517.

Mr. COBURN moved to strike out the clause of the bill which transfers the Soldiers' Home Superintendency to substitute for the professorship of Spanish, professorship of rhetoric and English literature.

The motion of Mr. Coburn was advocated by himself and Messrs. Wood, Butler, of Massachusetts, Marshall, Durham, and Kelley, opposed by Messrs. Marshall, Sargent, and Stoughton. During the discussion Mr. Marshall declared that the liberal education of the Spanish, French and German languages was canvassed, the opponents of the motion confessing that it was a study of real importance, and its supporters claiming that the close relations between the United States and Mexico, the West India Islands and Spanish American countries, rendered a knowledge of the Spanish on the part of many officers necessary. Mr. Sargent spoke of the acquisition of Mexico as something that would take place this generation, and Mr. Coburn predicted that the American boy now born who would issue a proclamation from Morro Castle in Havana, would be living. Mr. Coburn's motion prevailed, and the clause was struck out.

The committee then rose, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1873.

MORE TAMMANY FRAUDS UNEARTHED.

Comptroller Connolly sent to Mayor Havemeyer this afternoon a report on the recent discovery of more frauds in the construction of the new Court House. A list of expenditures is given, extending from December 20, 1870, to March 4, 1871, amounting to $94,136, on account of the sum given by contract to Ingersoll's private bank account, in the Bowery Bank, and an additional sum of $148,118 to the same account, after going through other parties, making a total of $242,254 out of the whole sum. This was done within thirty days of the payments of the $600,000 appropriation for the completion of the Court House, which was made December 1st, 1870. Of the whole amount $182,084 was drawn on warrants with forged indorsements. The firm of Hinds & Smith, to whom a warrant for $100,000 was charged, was not in existence. Besides this $77,350 was drawn in favor of persons whose existence is not yet discovered. The $600,000 being thus disposed of, more money was demanded and recourse, then had to the Tenth National Bank, which advanced the sum of $483,579. Of this amount Connolly repaid $200,000, and the bank is now suing for the balance of the loan. Of the amount loaned by this bank to the Ingersolls, as appears from all the statements that the Court House Commissioners spent $1,066,482, of which there may have been genuine payments of $450,513, but of this sum there are no vouchers for $200,000, and there is good reason to believe that these charges are also fraudulent as the rest. But assuming the whole $450,513 to be a genuine expenditure, there is still left the sum of $615,969 fraudulently expended, and of which was deposited by Ingersoll, to his own private account, the sum of $200,500.

The Tariff Not Voted On—Appropriation Bills Pushed.

PLAIN SPOKEN SPEECH.

Mayor Havemeyer was waited upon this afternoon by a delegation of Liberal Republicans, led by Gen. John Cochrane, who, in a speech, assured the Mayor of their confidence in his measures of municipal reform. The Mayor in reply said: "I voted for General Dix and General Grant, knowing them to be honest men. I at the same time felt that the Democratic party has lost some character by being influenced by a coterie who gamble all night to cheat each other and intrigue all day to cheat the people. I cannot coalesce with such, however friendly I may be to the mass of the party." [Applause.]

REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

The body of the Rev. William Starrs, Vicar General of the Arch diocese of New York, is lying in state at his late residence in Mulberry street, and will be removed to the cathedral Sunday afternoon. The funeral takes place on Monday morning.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steamships Canada, New York, Parthia and Greece, all from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

THE GREAT ABORTIONIST AGAIN.

Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Hovlsky, who was convicted and sentenced nine years in prison, and who, under legal technicalities, has been brought here for a new trial, was again arraigned to-day. His counsel first entered a plea of "not guilty," but subsequently withdrew it and put in a plea for discharge, on the ground, first, that he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense; second, because the law of 1872 repealed the act of 1869, and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney in his issue on the first clause of the plea and demurs to the second. The argument on the demurrer will be heard next Tuesday.

CRIMES.

Zanesville Banks Victimized by a Forger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, February 7, 1873.

A man calling himself W. H. Parker, caught two of our banks yesterday, one for $1,000, and another for $500. Parker had been in the city some time, expressing a wish to buy a mill and farm, and worked himself into the confidence of the officers of one bank. He told them he had purchased, and presented them a draft drawn on Jay Cooke & Co., New York, by the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Reading, Pa., for $1,000, which was cashed. He has a $500 certificate of deposit, issued by the Ohio Bank, number forty-four, in his favor. The bank cautions the public from purchasing it. Parker is about forty-five, weighs about two hundred, has a black moustache, is of dark complexion, and gentlemanly address.

Real Estate Frauds Discovered at Chillicothe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., February 7, 1873.

The citizens of Chillicothe are greatly exercised over reported frauds in certain real estate transactions, where notes were secured by mortgage on property to which parties had no titles, David Edgar, of this county, and Oliver D. Hunt, of Cincinnati, have been arrested as principals and are now in jail. It is expected the developments on the trial will implicate one on two prominent real estate brokers, and that other transactions of like import will be unearthed.

A Murderous Encounter at Memph's.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Tom Nagley, a boss drayman of this city, was shot this afternoon on Monroe street by Pat. Joblin, a notorious character from Mason's Depot. Nagley had hitched his horse in front of a saloon, when Joblin, who was drunk, asked Nagley to let him ride the horse, which he refused. Joblin began cursing him, when Nagley threw a brick at him, without hitting him, and then, mounting his horse, started off. Joblin drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the neck, producing a wound which will probably prove fatal. Joblin tried to escape soon after, but was arrested and committed to jail.

An Old Feud Results in Murder.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, February 7.—At Ferrysville, Wisconsin, to-day Bill Ohren and Michael Conway got into a fight over an old feud in which Ohren killed Conway. He mashed his head with a blow from a heavy sled stake. The murderer was arrested and committed to jail at Prairie Du Chien.

Fearful Confession of Outrage and Murder.

BOSTON, February 7.—According to the confession of Evans, in 1868 he stole away and killed a little orphan girl in Derry, N. H., aged five years. In 1868 he assaulted and cut the throat of a girl of fourteen years in Augusta, Maine, for which, by the way, another man died in prison. In 1865 he outraged the person of Isabella Joyce, aged fourteen, and then killed her and her brother John, a boy of twelve, in Bussey's woods, near Boston. In 1872, June 30, he is charged with a similar crime upon the person of a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and during the year he outraged and mutilated the person of and murdered Georgiana Lovering, a girl of twelve years in Northwood, N. H.

Brewery at Londonville, Ohio, Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO, February 7, 1873.

Rath & Conrad's brewery here was burned last night with the greater part of its contents. Loss about $5,000; insured in the Tuetonia, of Dayton, for $3,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Methodists of England, while adhering to the connexional agencies, have resolved that "all future legislation for primary education at the public cost should provide for such education only upon the principle of unsectarian schools under school boards."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AGAIN.

Letter from Gen. Howard.

Patent Office Reorganization.

No Tariff or Tax Legislation.

Safety of Life on Railroads.

Postal Transportation Question.

CREDIT MOBILIER AGONY ALMOST OVER.

OAKES AMES STILL WAITED FOR.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1873.

The Freedmen's Bureau Irregularities.

Gen. O. O. Howard has addressed Representative Coburn, Chairman of the House Military Committee, a long letter in defense and explanation of his conduct of affairs while Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and in reply to criticisms in the recent report of Adjutant General Vincent, to whom the Bureau was turned over under orders from the War Department. Noticing first General Vincent's complaint of the loss and confusion of the records of the Bureau, General Howard replies that while in personal charge he always kept affairs in first rate order, enabling him to make out reports and furnish information in the shortest possible time, but that at the time of the transfer he had been three months absent in Arizona. The investigation for the Bureau had not been received by Congress and there was in consequence a great and unavoidable accumulation of business. Confusion and disorder, he says, did not manifest itself, his few clerks, irritated and dispirited, as if in disgrace by being turned out of government employment, while important papers were guarded by the general officers of the Bureau and War Department, and valuable books and documents were strewn around the stairs and grounds. In short, Gen. Howard says, there seemed to be a concerted effort to treat his office with contempt. Further trouble was caused by the disappearance of many officers loaned from Local and State agencies, but no stone has been left unturned for an accurate account of the affairs of the Bureau. Gen. Howard then reviews at length the charges made given by the accounting officer of the Treasury, is only $2,889, which General Balloch has promptly paid up in full, trusting to Congress to indemnify him. For this transaction Gen. Howard himself was not responsible, and he now holds the receipt of Treasurer Spinner for one cent, and Major Brown for thirty-two dollars, amounts paid on the final settlement and adjustment of his accounts. Gen. Howard, in closing his letter, says: "With a clear consciousness of much labor well performed, and trusting that God will defend the right."

Reorganization of the Patent Office.

The House Committee on Patents this morning finally agreed to the bill for the reorganization of the Patent Office, and for the erection of it into a Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. The bill also revises and amends existing patent laws, but does not materially change them, the object being to effect the separation with the least possible amount of trouble and difficulty. The Commissioner is proof that the matter sought to be covered in an enlarged patent had been in public use for two years should defeat a claim, has been retained in the bill, which will not be reported on the next call of the committee.

No Tariff For Tax Legislation.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning decided several minor matters, all upon the principle that it would be unwise to attempt any interference with the tariff or tax laws of the present session. For this reason stamps on bank checks will be restored, manufacturers will not be removed from the free list, where it was put last year, and proprietary articles, perfumeries, cosmetics, etc., will not be allowed to pay taxes in bulk to importers' packages. Commissioner Douglas has written to Senator Sherman that the little bill which the Committee reported, and the House passed without objection, to the effect that it was fraudulent in the rest. But assuming the whole $450,513 to be a genuine expenditure, there is still left the sum of $615,969 fraudulently expended, and of which was deposited by Ingersoll, to his own private account, the sum of $200,500.

The Omnibus Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations are making good progress with the Omnibus Appropriation bill, the largest of all, and expect to report it on Monday. This morning they concluded all the items for public buildings and grounds, giving the Philadelphia Postoffice $150,000, with restrictions on the whole cost to $5,000,000; increasing the amount for a site at Cincinnati to $750,000; giving $4,000,000 for a building at St. Louis, and $1,000,000 to continue work on the building, and inserted the item of $100,000 for observing the transit of Venus next year. The item of $60,000 for the purchase of fifty Gatling guns was also added to the Army bill, and the proposition to transfer the geodetic surveys from the Coast Survey to the War Department rejected.

Compositor's Compensation.

Public Printer Clapp was before the committee to answer the arguments of several local newspaper publishers who request legislation which will prevent the government office from paying its present high price for composition, sixty cents per thousand ems, to the great prejudice of private interests, but it is not likely the committee will make any recommendations on the subject.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1873.

TREASURY ORDER REVOKED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has revoked the order which he signed this morning, calling in $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, to be paid May 7th. This is done because of information from London that the subscriptions there to new fives are made payable June 1st. The call will be renewed March 1st, so as to have the called bonds payable June 1st, to conform to the London subscriptions.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned from Wilmington in the morning, and to-day received quite a large number of visitors. The Cabinet session was attended by all the members.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The preliminary report of the Senate Committee on Elections in the Louisiana investigation will relate exclusively to the legality of the electoral vote.

VETOES DISAPPROVED.

The Committee on Claims, through Senator Howe, chairman, made a report to-day strongly opposing the veto by the President of the bill authorizing the payment of $26,000 to Dr. J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., for the destruction of his residence in that city during the war; also the veto of the bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo.

SENATOR CAMERON TAKEN ILL.

Senator Cameron was suddenly taken ill last night and is now confined to his apartments.

Spotted Fever at New Holland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, February 7, 1873.

Spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, is prevailing to a considerable extent in the vicinity of New Holland, Pickaway county.

A MISS HARDWICK, of Delaware, Daviess county, Kentucky, committed an indiscretion, and was cast out by her relatives. Early last week she was on the eve of confinement, but her relatives—she had no friends—refused her shelter. On Thursday night last, the weather being extremely cold, she applied at the houses of two of her relatives, stated her condition, and was refused permission to remain during the night. At one house in the neighborhood she found the doors closed, and was driven away. She found shelter in an old barn in the neighborhood, where she gave birth to her child. The next morning the mother and child were found dead.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also sometimes Epsom salts and Glauber's salt. In fact, every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under the observation of the board "contained no cream of tartar."—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, but unfortunately the general cry is "not guilty," but subsequently withdrew it and put in a plea for discharge, on the ground, first, that he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense; second, because the law of 1872 repealed the act of 1869, and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney in his issue on the first clause of the plea and demurs to the second. The argument on the demurrer will be heard next Thursday.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND Stock of a Grocery for one dollar. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 31 Wylie avenue. d

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, 40 by 30, on Second Floor and 5 Smaller Rooms, in No. 68 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 201 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—TWO WAREHOUSES NOS. 141 and 142 First avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 59 First street.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR-STORY Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, at present occupied by Messrs. Sall'o, one door from corner of Second avenue. ALEX. CHAMBERS.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickering ill Co., for rent from 1st April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third streets.

FOR RENT—311 LIBERTY STREET—That very desirable Three-storied Warehouse, 24 by 110 feet, opposite the head of Smithfield street. Inquire on the premises, of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.

FOR RENT—THAT THREE-STORY Warehouse, No. 110 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Will enlarge and remodel to suit a good tenant for term of years. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, No. 120 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I Offer for rent for a term of years the Vertical Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The building is 40 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 150 feet deep. Engine in the basement. It is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the office of C. SNIVELY, 89 Front street. TTh8

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE AND DWELLINGS—Warehouse No. 83, next to corner of Fourth, on Liberty street, well suited for Wholesale or Retail Grocery Trade. Two new Dwellings, to be completed April 1st, on Wylie avenue extension. Large Yards, Fruit, &c. One small Brick Dwelling on Fourth street, between Liberty and Penn. Apply to WILLIS BOOTH, No. 85 Liberty street, or at the residence, Center avenue.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR Gentlemen, with Board, can be had at No. 10 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING — FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—HANDSOME OILED WALNUT Desks and Counter, suitable for Bank, Insurance or Private Office. Can be seen at 25 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power, complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 100 pound Power Hammer. Can be seen working. A. J. NELLIS & CO., corner Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—A SOAP FACTORY IN complete running order. Terms reasonable. In a growing town with three Railroads. Address H. K. DICKEY & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THE UNIONTOWN Woolen Mill

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

THAT sterling Republican journal, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has doubled itself up. In other words it has adopted the stereotyping process and the eight page form.

SHOULD the success of the three hundred million funded loan subscription prove to be as great as appearances would seem to indicate, it is intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury may shortly call in the whole issue of two hundred and sixty-six million eight hundred thousand dollars of five-twenties of sixty-two. The object, of course, is to stop the payment of interest. It seems to be settled that one hundred millions of the amount will be called in within a few days.

THE DEMAND which the COMMERCIAL the other day made for a State boiler inspection law is, we are gratified to observe, cordially seconded by the press of the Commonwealth generally. A Philadelphia paper says that since the passage of the law relating to boiler inspections in that city, it has been to a large extent relieved from the dreadful slaughters which formerly occurred; adding that it cannot recall to mind any serious accident resulting from the explosion of a boiler which had undergone inspection by the city authorities. It is to be hoped the lessons of the late fearful calamities in this city and Conshohocken may not be suffered to pass unheeded.

A FEW days ago the cable telegraph brought intelligence of a proposition offered by BISMARCK, and now pending in the Federal Council of Germany, to appropriate nine millions of thalers for the proper fortification and improvement of the important points occupied by Cologne, Koenigsberg, Welhelmshaven, Kiel and Posen. Now comes information to the effect that the great Belgian railway system known as that of Le Grand Luxembourg, is about to be ceded into the hands of a company consisting to a very large extent of German proprietors, whose chief is well known to have intimate relations with the great Prussian statesman. Two and two make four, and BISMARCK is far-sighted. The matter looks like preparation against war.

SOME weeks ago, in mentioning the fact that nearly all the old trunk lines of railroad in the country were making preparations for increasing their carrying capacity by means of extra tracks, we ventured the prediction that not only would the Pennsylvania Central Company not permit itself to be outstripped in progress by any competing line, but that its improvements would go on until all classes of business—through freight, way freight, through passenger and way passenger—had each a separate track. The prediction seems likely to be fulfilled at no distant date, judging from the virile and energetic spirit which pervades that great corporation. Some interesting reading respecting the proposed betterment will be found in the letter of our special correspondent at Harrisburg, printed elsewhere.

SOUTHERN JOURNALS, particularly those of the cotton growing States, manifest considerable temper over the late defeat of the cotton tax refunding scheme. Some of them go so far as to intimate that until the money so collected is "restored," the North will look in vain for "a truce to sectional bitterness" in that quarter. It is not likely that a people which conquered the rebellion will be greatly scared at this spiteful but impotent threat. Of course the nation cannot prevent the South from indulging in whatever sullen humors it chooses, but it can at least compel a decent outward respect for law and order. And this—let those journals rest thoroughly assured—it will not fail to do. If the "patriotism" of that part of our common country is only to be restored by treatment of this kind, why, rather let it sulk. The backs of the people are sufficiently bent with burdens born of Southern barbarism and savagery, already.

INDIANA answers to the lash. The scourging that State has undergone at the hands of the Republican press of the country for disgracing its statute books with a law punishing as felony the intermarriage of white and colored persons, has had the effect of causing the introduction of an act for its immediate repeal. Better late than never, when the deed is a commendable one. Now let Governor HENDRICKS supplement the passage of the bill—for there is little doubt that it will find general support—by promptly pardoning the colored man who last month was sentenced to a fine of a thousand dollars and three years imprisonment, for marrying a white woman; and thus prove that neither himself nor the Democracy, whose nomination for the highest office in the land he is credibly reported to be seeking, is any longer dominated by a miserable and brutal hatred of the race.

AFTER a protracted contest between the advocates and opponents of the measure, the city of Boston has decided to open the reading room of its Public Library on Sundays. Persons of both sexes, with a bent for reading, who labor from early morn till late at night, will now have an opportunity to realize some of the advantages of that excellent institution. Wherever the experiment has been tried, it has been followed by good results. In Worcester, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, established facts show that the innovation attracts not only that class whose daily pursuits during the week exclude them from mental instruction and improvement, but also such as, from lack of other resources, form the aimless floating population of holidays, either sacred or secular, drifting inevitably from indifference into sin, and from absence of occupation into crime. Whatever proves itself a successful rival of the grosser amusements is an auxiliary of morality and virtue.

THE RECENT action of the Chancellor of New Jersey in granting the injunction prayed for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, restraining the National Railway Company, the Stanhope and other railway companies from constructing a through railroad from Philadelphia to New York, is said to have fallen upon the coalition like a wet blanket, making them completely despondent, as they had confidently expected an opinion in their favor. The decision, however, would seem to be thoroughly just. The Chancellor rules that no bill passed by the Legislature will entitle any railroad company to make connections with other roads to convey freight and passengers between Philadelphia and New York. The charter must be for a through new road. As the Stanhope tried to link itself with five or six other roads of different gauges, the Court very properly held that that was not the intent of the Legislature passing the bill. If a competing line is thought to be necessary, let application for a charter be squarely and openly made.

SENATOR POMEROY is reported to still persist in maintaining his innocence of the acts of bribery with the commission of which he stands charged. We hope, for his sake, and for the credit of human nature, that he may be able to prove it. The recent action of the Kansas Legislature, requesting the United States Senate to investigate his case, brings the matter formally before that body. The COMMERCIAL of yesterday morning contained an express contradiction, from a reliable source, of the report that he had been injured by a railroad accident while on his way to the capital. Unless, therefore, he is suffering from other causes, there does not appear to be any valid reason why he should not take his seat in the Senate at once. He has yet some weeks to serve. If he is innocent, the people want to have an early opportunity of honoring him; if guilty, his unexpired term of office is by its entire period too long. The truth or falsity of the charges against him can be determined by the proper committee in a single session. Let the Senator be vindicated speedily—or expelled.

THE BETTER portion of the people of Chicago are endeavoring to procure an amendment to the city charter, making it a penal offense for any person to give a false name when arrested and taken to the station house. It has recently been ascertained that numbers of clerks and other young persons who have fallen under arrest for frequenting gambling houses and uniformly given false names, so that their parents and friends were ignorant of the disgrace. It is argued that if all arrested persons were compelled to give their real names, the respectable people of the city, the fathers and mothers and friends of thoughtless youth would be made aware of the first steps that were being taken in the road to ruin, and thus perhaps, be enabled to prevent further progress in evil courses. It seems a good idea. There are hundreds of giddy youth in all large cities who, not naturally depraved, are being slowly but surely sucked downward by their present immunity from exposure, arising from the practice of giving false names whenever arrested. Remonstrance and exhortation might save many of these, if their cloaks and disguises were stripped off in the beginning of their lapses from honorable ways. We are not sure but that a somewhat similar reform is needed near our own doors.

A movement is being made to inaugurate soldiers' colonies on the line of the Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railroads. A plan of this character, if wisely and honestly begun and prosecuted, would doubtless meet with considerable success.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

To the English Queen's speech, given at length in our issue of yesterday, the objection cannot fairly be made, which is often made to royal speeches, namely, that they are deficient in general interest. On the contrary, the speech deals with several subjects of very great importance, the mere mention of which enlists interest in every part of the civilized world. And the discussion in Parliament which followed the reading of the royal address was quite as interesting as the address itself. In fact, the reception of the speech by Parliament, and the attitude assumed by the House of Commons especially towards its statements and suggestions, are after all the really momentous features of the occasion.

The first topic referred to in the speech—the efforts now made to abolish the East African slave trade—is one in which the United States have a direct concern, both sentimental and practical. Citizens of the United States, laboring voluntarily and at their own expense with the immediate agents in ascertaining and representing the facts which have prompted the "steps" indicated in the speech for the arrest of the horrible traffic, and in carrying out these measures the government of the United States is tendering important assistance. In a passage quoted yesterday, Dr. SCHWEINFURTH, the well known African explorer, charges England with connivance while punishing the Musulman slave trade while pursuing Spaniards and Portuguese for the same villainy. Whatever foundation may have formerly existed for this accusation, the accusation can hardly be repeated much longer in the face of the apparent earnestness with which the British government is now striving to remove the reproach. Under the circumstances of the case, and especially in view of the multitude of travelers of different nationalities constantly visiting the shores of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, British hypocrisy in this matter is simply impossible. When pretending to put down the trade, they must do it in earnest or be exposed.

In reference to the English controversy with Russia, the most noticeable remark in the Parliamentary discussion of the royal speech is Mr. DISRAELI's declaration that Russia must in a certain contingency be resisted. If the Czar attempts either to seize Constantinople or to conquer India, England will fight. For the present, however, it seems that the two powers have arrived at a satisfactory understanding as regards the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and that thus the Czar abandons even the appearance of a purpose to intertere with English domination in the East.

Her Majesty, as was to be expected, expresses her "acknowledgements" to the Geneva Tribunal and to the German Emperor for their decision of long pending questions between England and the United States. In the Houses of Lords and Commons, the old division of parties made itself manifest in the views and feelings expressed regarding the results of arbitration. In this respect, however, there were no fresh or novel developments. While members and supporters of the Ministers defended their policy and its consequences, Tories and Conservatives repeated the objections, regrets and laments with which all Britons and Americans became familiar during the lengthened discussion of the Washington Treaty. At the same time a decided moderation of tone in the tenor and spirit of their speeches is unmistakeably manifest. In repeating their trite criticisms they were plainly moved more by the desire to be consistent and to justify the wisdom and propriety of their formerly expressed views, than by any strong feeling of grief over British humiliation through actual or ministerial mistakes. As "outs" they also felt bound to repeat their assault upon the "ins." The truth undoubtedly is that by the recent controversy with the Czar they have been vividly reminded of the misery they endured only a few months ago, when the Alabama quarrel made it so imprudent as to be impossible to resent Russian arrogance, and of the blessedness of such pleasant relations with the United States as leave them at liberty to talk to Russia without apprehensions of Yankee vengeance. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, though not a man of transcendant insight or wisdom, probably expressed as much British feeling as any other member of the House, when he said that "any outlay which secured the good will of America, was a profitable investment." In a word, the criticisms of the several settlements with the United States called forth by the discussion of the Queen's speech, were little more than specimens of the sort of grumbling without which the measures in question never could have been regarded as fully ratified by the British Legislature, or nation.

PERSONAL.

Baltimore ranks among its property owners the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Stafford, Lady Emily McTavish, the Marchioness of Wellesley and Madame Bonaparte Patterson.

Arthur N. Giffard, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, died in that city on Tuesday morning. He had been an active member of the Exchange since November 3, 1873.

It is no secret that Professor Agassiz is a strong opponent of the Darwinian theory of natural selection. Not long ago he was introduced to a lady, whom he was not quite sure of having met before. She told him that he was mistaken. He laughingly replied: "Well, we have known each other, but I presume it was when we were both toads!"

A correspondent of the New York *World* calls attention to the vicissitudes which the ashes of the Bonspartes have undergone. The dust of the first Napoleon rests in the Invalides. Josephine is buried at Malmaison, and the King of Rome at Schonbrunn. Joseph, Lucien, Charles, and Jerome, the brothers of the Emperor, lie in different parts of Europe. Charles Marie Napoleon, of Corsica, the father of the whole family, and Napoleon Charles, the eldest son of Hortense and Louis, are buried at St. Leu. Napoleon Louis, the elder brother of the late Emperor, is also buried at St. Leu. The remains of the Emperor himself are deposited at Chiselhurst. The changing scenes of their lives are in keeping with the fate which seems to follow them after death.

Mr. Ulke, a Washington artist, has been commissioned by Secretary Belknap to paint the portraits of six of the gentlemen who filled the office of Secretary of War during and since the rebellion, to be placed in a suitable position in the Department. Arrangements have already been made to commence work on the likenesses of Messrs. Cameron, Rawlins and Holt, and the other three will be designated at an early day.

It is intimated by Pickett, who sold the Confederate papers to the government, that Jeff. Davis and Jacob Thompson know what became of a good share of the Confederate gold that disappeared in the "last ditch" of the Confederacy. Pickett has been accused of treachery in the archives business, and comes back venomously at his accusers on the gold question.

Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, lately deceased in Boston, left nearly $1,000,000 to her son, Harrison Gray Otis, with especial provision for the son's wife, in case she survives her husband. When Mrs. Otis was left a widow, in 1840, old Harrison Gray Otis, No. 1, cut her off with the legacy of a punch bowl. By the terms of her will the son has $90,000 outright, and the income from $907,000, Mrs. Otis having given some $22,500 to several worthy societies. The legal rate of interest on this sum will amount to nearly $60,000 annually, but it is probable that it will be made to realize considerably more than this. Mrs. Otis also made a handsome provision in her will for her son's wife in case she survives her husband.

Old Pliny was something of a fashion reporter in his day. He says: "I have myself seen Lolia Paulina, once the wife of the Emperor Caligula, though it was on no great occasion, nor she in her full dress ceremony, but at an ordinary wedding dinner, and have seen her entirely covered with emeralds and pearls, strung alternately, glittering all over her head, hair, bandeau, ears, neck, and fingers, the value of all which put together amounted to the sum of 40,000,000 sesterces" ($2,000,000).

A Kentuckian, whose baptismal name is Grant, has petitioned the Legislature to change it to Jeff. Davis. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that this request ought to be granted, but adds that he ought to be watched that he does not altogether lose his identity by dressing in petticoats.

An occasional correspondent of the *Independent* furnishes some fresh and agreeable gossip concerning Sir Henry Holland, now in his eighty-sixth year, but possessing unabated strength and in the possession of all his faculties, still makes an occasional professional call, and still continues to find pleasure in society. Last summer he visited Iceland, and afterward made a voyage to the Island of Madeira. Next season he thinks of taking a look at the big trees of California. He has occupied a house in London for fifty years, and around Scott, Rogers, Lord Mackintosh, Jeffrey, and the nineteenth of the great literary lights of genial father-in-law, Sydney Smith.

THE New York *Bulletin* says: The suspension of Messrs. Brinck & Co., dealers in petroleum, at No. 62 Broad street, has been reported recently. The firm has been well known as among the largest exporters of petroleum in the country. It is said that their difficulties grew out of the recent "combination," they having attempted to carry oil at the price fixed by the Ring. The house has been an exceedingly popular one, and it is hoped and believed that their difficulties will be but temporary.

Tearful eyes are considered to be a beauty in girls of the gushing kind. In view of this a chemist, who deals in cosmetics, has invented an application which produces the desired tender effect far better than onions can, and without their disagreeable odor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York thieves, ever on the alert, have been devoting their energies to a new style of business, and have made it quite profitable. Small brass signs are much in vogue among lawyers and other people, being generally placed on outer doors. Brass is valuable, and the thieves have been carrying these signs off in large numbers, disposing of them to junk dealers or brass founders of no conscience to speak of.

Petitions are being circulated praying the New York Legislature to pass a law providing for a Milk Commission in New York city, with an Inspector for each Congressional district, with power to inspect all milk sold, to license milkmen, to allow no unlicensed person to sell milk, and to regulate the price.

It has been decided to hold the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces, at Poughkeepsie, New York, the coming summer.

The Richmond (Va.) *State Journal* pleads for a law which shall legitimatize all children, so that every child born into the world shall be acknowledged and cared for by its parents, and especially by its father as the most capable.

The Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, has been selected as the place for the National Fall Regatta in 1873, and the time the 30th of September.

The Quebec Court House was burned a few days ago, involving the destruction of a large collection of official archives and historical and legal documents—among them all the records of the Province of Lower Canada. These papers—few of which can be replaced—related to the discovery and exploration of Canada, the St. Lawrence, and the lakes, and threw light on the early annals of much of the country now within the Northern boundary of the United States.

A plow manufacturing firm in Maysville, Ky., has received an order for one hundred of their plows, to be sent to the interior of Mexico. They are to be boxed, and will be carried upon the backs of mules two hundred and fifty miles from the coast to their destination.

The transportation of crude petroleum, and particularly of the lighter portions of it, such as benzine, gasoline, &c., is attended with heavy loss from evaporation, in ordinary packages, and a subtle fear for barrels has long been looked for by the trade. It is now proposed to make barrels of glass, sufficiently thick to stand transportation.

A great industrial exhibition or fair is to be held in Kiota, the ancient capital of Japan. It will commence on the 13th of March next and continue for sixty days. It will be the second of the kind ever held in Japan, and will probably be attended by millions of people.

The power of the State Court of Criminal Correction to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* against the commandant of the Federal arsenal is in issue at St. Louis and the government has sent a representative to defend the case.

It is reported that a boulder of gold, weighing over two hundred and forty pounds has been found in a Chinese claim at Moore's Flat, Nevada.

Georgia papers say that the farmers of that State are preparing to plant a largely increased average of cotton.

The Military Commission of Calais, France, has just made trials with a new gunpowder whose explosive foce and initial velocity are, it is said, of a nature to modify existing principles of gunnery.

The effect of the late cold weather upon the country's fruit crop now agitates the mind of the anxious farmer. In Central Illionis it is the opinion of horticulturists that not a single peach tree will escape, and that apple and other hardy fruit trees, and blackberry, raspberry, and other of the small fruits, are seriously injured by the intense and, for that region, unparalleled cold.

In the northern portion of New York persons are going about with baskets, and picking up the partridges, which, nearly starved for want of food, are too weak to fly or to run away. Farmers are feeding these birds and other kind in their barns and about their barnyards, and the poor little creatures, usually so timid and shy, have become quite tamed by cold and hunger.

The blades for the new swords ordered for the United States Army have just been finished at the Springfield armory. They are perfectly straight, thirty-one inches long, and handsomely decorated with designs in asphaltum varnish. The sword will be very light, and much more convenient to carry than those in use at present.

The Halifax *Express* is accountable for a story of a precocious horse, who, having learned to love liquor during the epizootic treatment, put his head into a sleigh near which he was hitched the other day, took the cork out of a whisky bottle, upset the bottle, and then lapped up the liquor from the bottom of the sleigh.

Jamestown, New York, has applied to the Legislature for authority to issue bonds, not for railroad building but to help the establishment of manufactures in the village. The idea is not absolutely new, we believe; but it is incomparably more sensible than the railroad mania which has run riot so extensively.

The New York *Herald* is responsible for the statement that the pastor of a most fashionable up-town church astonished his congregation last Sunday by announcing that there were nine couples married by him during the year 1872 who had neglected to pay the customary fees.

Delaware and Maryland basket-makers are already actively at work, anticipating a great demand when the peach season opens.

The Boston *Times* protests against the employment of female teachers in the public schools in Massachusetts, except in the primary schools.

It is proposed to teach Spanish in the public schools of San Francisco, and the *Alta* thinks it certainly of more importance than music and calisthenics.

One of the most successful mercantile characters in Memphis is a newsboy three and a half years old.

STATE NEWS.

On Tuesday, Miss Sarah Boone, an aged spinster, and for many years a school teacher, dropped dead from heart disease, while on the way to a neighbor's house, in Amity township, Berks county.

Col. Robert B. Beath, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, presided over a local option meeting in Pottsville Sunday night.

The Bucks county people are agitating the division of their territory so as to form a new county. The new county is to be formed of the southern portion of Bucks and the Germantown portion of Philadelphia.

Of the $110,008,029 invested in the coal business in this country, Pennsylvania's share is $67,917,703.

"Black Philip," an eccentric colored man, died in Cumru township, Berks county, recently, of old age. Before his death he left a message with a lady to the effect that his relatives would find some money by digging at a certain spot in the rear of his cabin. On Wednesday of last week the search was commenced. After digging down nearly four feet, a copper kettle was unearthed, which contained twenty-seven pounds of gold, silver and copper coin, all of old date, amounting in value to about $2,000.

Reading claims a turkey which lived without food or water for forty-two days. If the turkey gets as tough as the story, don't send it to this market.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 4th says: A gang of Molly Maguires on Sunday night, about eight o'clock, attacked Edward Weeks, outside boss at Baltimore mines No. 2, at his house, where he was engaged making up his "coal book"—an account with the miners of the cars which he is required to keep—and beat him with great severity about the head with a pistol, billies, etc. They knocked at the door, and it being opened, they immediately rushed in, and the first movement was the pointing of a pistol at him. He struck it with his arm, and the ball passed up into the ceiling. In the struggle the gang got hold of the call book and put it in the stove, and they also put out the lights, and Weeks, through this and their mistaking a young man who had been with him, and who, running to escape, they pursued, crawled away into another part of the house and eluded them. The parties are not known, and no arrests have been made.

At Providence, Luzerne county, on Sunday night, a young man named William Shimer fell to the bottom of a coal shaft, a distance of 107 feet, and was crushed into a shapeless mass.

Wilkesbarre has an alderman who needs a little punishment. On Sunday he was interrupted by a policeman while kicking and cuffing his wife in a brutal manner, because she had not set the dinner on the table at the hour at which he desired to dine. He was put under bond to answer at Court.

The Oil City *Pennsylvanian* has gone to the journalistic graveyard.

Two of the largest wholesale grocery firms in Titusville are rumored to have suspended last week.

The spotted fever is very prevalent in various parts of Lehigh county. Several cases have appeared in Allentown.

A foundry at Lehighton, has an order for full sets of castings for 18,000 sewing machines.

Conneautville is entirely free from smallpox.

W. Scott Alexander has retired from the Fulton *Republican*, and is succeeded by J. Z. Over, late of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, as editor and proprietor.

In a note from the county jail, addressed to the editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, Maria Montgomery announces her determination to start a paper, to be called *Maria Montgomery's Club*, with which she proposes to demolish all her enemies, great and small.

Mrs. Mary Duncan died at Claysburg, Blair county, on the 30th ult., at the age of ninety-eight years, eight months and fourteen days.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says of Douglas furnace No. 2: This new and splendid furnace, owned by Pierce, Kelly & Co., was put into blast last Wednesday. It is one of the most complete of any erected in this place, and the largest in size, being 15 feet at the boshes and having a 6 foot hearth; height of stack, 50 feet. The casting house is 50x80 feet. The work of constriction was commenced last spring, but owing to various delays in receiving material and machinery, not as rapid progress was made as there otherwise would have been.

Lizzie Rogers, of Williamsport, is said to be the best female book-keeper in the U. S Treasury at Washington. She had been made eligible to an $1,800 clerkship. She was taught book-keeping by her father.

W. W. Brown, of Bellefont, is evidently of opinion that "it will never do to give it up so," and has issued a paper which he calls *Brown's Bellefonte Republican*. It is a rather good-looking sheet of thirty-two columns, sixteen of which are of the "patent ouside" pattern.

The annual State Convention of Father Matthew Societies convened in Scranton on Thursday.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 5th says: Early yesterday morning a man was discovered face downward on the ice beneath the little bridge that spans the canal close to the store of Charles Pughe, in Pittston. The body lay at full length on the ice, with brains and blood spattered around. A large crowd was soon gathered on the spot, and from all we could learn it appears that the man left the saloon of one Bechtold late Monday night considerably under the influence of liquor, and was probably on his way to his home in West Pittston, when losing his foothold and slipping under the insecure railing, fell with terrible force on the ice below; or was thrown down by some malicious person. The unfortunate man's name was Ernest Harring, and was a painter by trade. He leaves a wife and six children, most of the latter quite small.

In a row at Scranton on Monday night, Patrick O'Boyle, Sr., was shot three times and mortally wounded by Owen Moran. It seems that Moran and O'Boyle, Jr., had had a fight, in which the latter had the worst of it. A party of O'Boyle's friends came in to revenge themselves on the victor, who fled into a dark room adjoining, and commenced firing indiscriminately. The crowd finally captured Moran, took him out and beat him terribly, leaving him for dead. Whisky caused all the trouble.

Hon. S. S. Wood died at his residence in Lewistown on Wednesday evening.

Donaldson, the Reading aeronaut, has bade farewell to his wits, and announces his intention to pay a visit to the clouds in a paper balloon, and also to explode the balloon when at a great altitude. Stand from under!

A clock, formerly the property of General Washington, was disposed of at a sale in West Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The Court at Harrisburg refused, on Thursday, to grant forty-one licenses, remonstrances having been filed against them.

Homœopathy was introduced in Pennsylvania forty-four years ago, and there are now 435 physicians of the school in practice in the State.

John Curstead, an old resident of South Union township, Fayette county, died last week, aged eighty years.

The True Basis of Success.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator," a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease conquering march. At this season the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Never changes the hair to a ridiculous red or pink color, but will suit all shades of color and complexion.

It will not stain the Hands, Scalp or Clothing. Contains no sediment, is perfect and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but is

A MOST DELIGHFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal. It makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humor of the scalp, and stops the hair from falling out, allays itching of the scalp, renders the hair their soft and lustrous, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

81 Market street, corner Diamond.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Josiah Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ball, r, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS:

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell AND Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nesaha Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.

IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.

NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.

BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH

Made in any Part of the World

FOR

FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it,

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,

1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street.

2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.

Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Ruffings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Crapes,
Crape Veils,
Brussels and Dotted Nets,
Rep Silk and Turquoise,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Notions,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Wholesale Only.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872, published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1853.

1. Capital Stock.....$ 225,000 00
With privilege of increasing to..... 500,000 00

2 ASSETS.

Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each secured by two Approved Names....$112,500 00
Due on Bond and Premium Notes..... 67,460 87
Cash in Banks..... 31,521 58
United States 5-20's..... 50,000 00
Premiums on same at 13½ Per Cent..... 6,750 00
Mortgages—first and only..... 26,675 00
Book Accounts for Premiums..... 5,911 56
3. Premiums Rec'd in 1872.$ 68,957 81
4. Interest Received in 1872..... 10,924 83
$ 69,862 64

5. PAID IN 1872.

Net Losses.....$ 32,004 01
Division &c.,..... 9,000 00
Return Premiums, Re-insurance, Telegraphing and Commission..... 10,657 39
Taxes and Stamps..... 1,454 08
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses..... 4,887 74
58,003 22
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872.....$1,867,130 00
7. Amount of Deferred and Unpaid Premiums, December 31st, 1872, not exceeding.....$ 8,000 00
Total Losses paid from October 1863, to January, 1873.....$ 285,019 11
Total Dividends Paid in same time.... 67,857 50

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY, EDWARD GREGG,
JAMES REES, OLIVER, JR.,
HENRY LLOYD, WM. H. RWIND,
D. E. PARK, JEHU P. SMITH,
JOHN METCALF, J. BIGELOW,
F. M. GORDON, THOS. DONNELLY.

R. C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH SIDE OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from August 1st, 1871 to December 31st, 1872:

Capital Stock.....$200,000 00

ASSETS.

Stock Notes Secured.....$130,348 50
Bond and Mortgages..... 62,253 34
Cash on Hand and Book Accounts..... 2,264 54
Cash in Bank bearing interest..... 4,115 79
Office Furniture..... 694 13
14/39 Shares of Birmingham Fire Ins. Co. 5,450 00
$210,099 01

Premiums Received.....$31,342 01
Interest Received..... 5,466 78
36,808 79
Paid Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commissions.... 4,306 95
Stamps..... 200 00
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, &c.... 4,867 79
Losses..... 2,500 00
Stock Dividend..... 14,587 00
$ 26,709 78
$ 10,099 01
Capital..... 200,000 00
$210,099 01

Unpaid and Unadjusted Losses—none.

WM. RUSKE, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, for the year ending December 31st, 1872, published in accordance with the requirements of the law.

1. Capital Stock.....$ 125,000 00
Privilege of increasing to..... 200,000 00

2.—ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages (first liens).....$68,430 50
Office Furniture..... 500 00
Outstanding Premiums..... 2,566 20
Cash in hands of Treasurer..... 4,506 58
76,025 28

RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.

3. Premiums.....$17,022 44
4. Interest.....5,050 42
Balance January 1st, 1872..... 7,694 51
30,767 37

5.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses Paid.....3,304 29
Returned Premiums.....
Reinsurance and Commissions..... 2,224 83
Office Furniture..... 503 84
Salaries, Stamps, Rent and all other expenses..... 4,338 13 10,371 09
Balance above Capital..... 20,511 28
Capital Stock paid in..... 55,514 00 76,025 28

6. Risks Outstanding Dec 21, 1872.$1,445,678 86
7. Unpaid and Unadjusted Losses..... 75 246

WM. HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,

Misses' Furs,

Children's Furs.

Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

R. H. PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

CARD.

We have this day disposed of our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware to the Messrs. GARBER & WILLIAMS, late of our firm, Mr. GEO. H. GARBER, has been in our employ for the past six years. We therefore have great pleasure in recommending them to the fore take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, and especially to our old customers, whom we would urge to bestow on the new firm the patronage which they so liberally conferred on the old house during the past forty years.

HIGBY, CUST & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

GARBER & WILLIAMS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Higby, Cust & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

Queensware,

China and Fine Glass,

189 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR RENT,

STORES—No. 58 and 60 Market street.
BASEMENT—No. 60 Fourth avenue.
STORE—77 Third avenue.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue.
OFFICES—Second Story 60 Market street.
OFFICE—Second Story, 79 Third avenue.
BASEMENT—On Market street and Third avenue.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to Taking Stock we Offer a Large Lot of

HEAVY

Country Blankets,

Slightly Soiled, at Much Less than Cost.

ALSO, A JOB LOT OF

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly Soiled, at a Great Bargain.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

REMNANTS

Of low, medium and high priced DRESS GOODS, about half the original cost.

FIVE CASES DARK PRINTS,

Slightly Imperfect, at 8 Cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.

Five Cases Fine 4-4 Soft Finished

Bleached Muslin,

Of a Well Known Make, usually sold at 18 Cents, at 12½ Cents.

The above Goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of Intending purchasers.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Bargains, Bargains,

IN

Hamburg Goods.

Hamburg Edging,
Hamburg Inserting,
Hamburg Flouncing,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY,

AT

Morganstern & Co's

78 and 80 Market Street.

TTh8

INSURANCE.

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise,

Inland Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt, Samuel P. Shriver,
John F. Fahs, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Jared M. Brush, Wm. Vankirk,
A. E. Lang, Charles Wilkins,
C. H. Lowe, James Herdman,
Samuel McCleary, C. B. Shea.

JOHN WATT.....President.
JOHN K. F

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILIS, J. V. NICHOLSON, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL REMELY, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENFEL, HENRY SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

2726

U. S. 5 Per Cent.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on favorable terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE SYNDICATE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 7, 1873.

Such savings banks, our numerous and almost unknown building and loan associations and homestead companies, are doing as much benefit in improving the standard of good citizenship and pure morality as are the associations that build churches and claim themselves to be the especial apostles of moral progress.

Cause a man to become a capitalist, no matter how small, to become a property owner, no matter how modest, and you have created a conservative. The property-owning laborer is a voluntary guardian of the peace; the non-property-holding laborer is invariably a radical, ready to disorganize and disrupt society; a community of many small property holders tends toward public peace and stability; a community in which property is contracted in a few hands, tends to public disturbance and danger, for there is no safety for the upper classes of society unless the foundation is strong; and we may just as well admit the truth that the working masses are the foundation of both the State and society itself.

In this connection we give the text of the bill recently introduced in the House by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to repeal taxes imposed upon deposits in savings banks:

Be it enacted, etc., That all taxes imposed upon deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, saving funds or savings institutions having no capital, whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning the same for the benefit of depositors only, and what is do no other business of banking, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The influence for good of our savings bank system can be illustrated in no better way than by a review of the facts brought out by the report of the Dollar Savings Bank of this city. An institution without capital, from small beginnings, started for the purpose of encouraging the working people in the habit of making small savings, it has, under its most admirable management, grown to be one of the most powerful financial institutions of the State.

The report shows the number of depositors to be 10,038, averaging $364 23 each, making the total amount due depositors $3,656,232.

The following shows a classification of amounts deposited during 1871 and 1872:

Receipts.	1872.	1871.
From one to ten dollars	4,281	4,845
From ten to twenty dollars	3,758	4,322
From twenty to thirty dollars	1,533	1,933
From thirty to fifty dollars	2,252	2,603
From fifty to one hundred dollars	2,857	3,184
From one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars	1,565	1,759
From one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars	386	429
From two hundred to three hundred dollars	532	632
Over three hundred dollars	835	794
Total	19,614	22,412

A man of small earnings hardly appreciates the good which accrues to himself and the community at large by the aggregated force of his apparently insignificant savings, yet here are in 16,000 separate deposits made during the year, none of which exceed $100—and as a result of this we find a bank looming up in mighty proportions, loaning to real estate owners over two and a half millions, and to the government nearly a million more. The growth of money regularly deposited in a bank paying, as this one does, six per cent, compound interest, is astonishing to one not accustomed to notice such results. We give below some figures on the subject: Ten dollars per annum paid in advance at compound interest at six per cent, will amount in one year to $10 60; ten years, $131 71; fifteen years, $246 72; twenty years, $383 92; twenty-five years, $581 64; fifty years, $1,977 56. The amounts deposited are so small that they are hardly noticed, yet the growth is such as to encourage their increase.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 5s	113	113¼
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s		117

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	118¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	117

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 7, 1873.	10:30 (M.)	11:30 (A.M.)	12:30 (P.M.)	1:30 (P.M.)	2:30 (P.M.)	3:00 (P.M.)
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Cantons	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Western Union Tel	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	36	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Adams Express				74¼	75¾	76¼
Wells, Fargo & Co				84¾		
American Express				84¾	85¼	
United States Express				84¾		
New York Central	106	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	93	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	87	87	87	87	87	87
Illinois Central	126	126	126	126	126	126
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago and Northwest	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred						
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul						
Do preferred						
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi						
Ohio Pacific						
Toledo, Wabash & W						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem						
New Haven						
C. C. & I. C	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne						
Atlantic Mail						
Iron Mountain						

—The subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan are reported by Messrs McVay & Co. to amount to nearly $600,000 received by themselves. The National banks in many cases sent in their subscriptions to the syndicate direct. We have sufficient data furnished us to say that the subscriptions for the city will exceed $1,000,000.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	98¾	Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	37¾	Lehigh Navigation	37¾
United Co's of N.J.	121	Pittsburgh 5s	92¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	84½	A. V. R. R 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	66¾	Central Transport'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm and spring-like, and trade seems to be in unison with the altered state of things and give signs of new vitality. Should we have an "early spring," as many weather-wise prophets predict, a large trade may be confidently looked for. But February is but just began, and may play some strange freaks ere its close. The river navigation is open to all ports above and below, which will have a good effect upon trade generally.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Sales soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass makers' use, at 4½@4¾c; refined, for flint glass makers' use, 5¾@6c; pots, 9¼@9¾c; pearls, 11c; stearic, 3½@3½c; nitrate soda, 4¼@5c; black lead, 6c.

APPLES—Receipts 235 bbls. Sales choice cooking and eating at $1 @ $6 25 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales reported at 50@60c per gallon as to quality.

ALES—X $9 @ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter, $10.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder, 1 lb cans, @ dozen $6 00; ¼ lb cans $3 25; ⅛ lb cans $2.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—Receipts 24 packages. Sales of prime to choice roll at 32@36c per lb; medium to good 18@21c; common 9@15c.

BEANS—The demand for choice white navy continues fair, with sales at $2 50@2 75 @ bbl.

BEESWAX—Market steady at 30@40c @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A firm market is reported at unchanged prices which are as follows: Sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8½c; clear sides @ breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 9c; half bbls 9¾c; tucket 10¼c; pigs' feet, kegs $2 25; half bbls, $4 50. Receipts, pieces, 1,700; tierces 13.

CHEESE—New York Goshen 16¾c @ lb; Ohio Goshen 14@15c; Dairy 12@13½c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 12¾c; jobbing lots 14@14½c.

CRANBERRIES—Selected and Carey's berries $14 @15 @ bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@13.

CIDER—Sales cattoo's cooper at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville @ 50c; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Sperm standard, 50c per box; star lots, at 17½@17¾c, with the usual advance from stores.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales reported small from at $8 00 per case.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6¼c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c @ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of peaches, halves, 7½@8c; choice apples 5@5½c; sliced, 6½@7c.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at 5@5½c @ lb.

EGGS—Receipts fresh at 25@26c per dozen packs. The arrivals are on the increase, and should the weather continue as pleasant the present tariff of prices will necessarily be reduced.

FLOUR—Prices are firmly maintained. We quote as follows: Family brands, $7 50@8 00; low grades and mixed, $6 50 for red winter. White: $9 to $10 50. Spring wheat, $7 50@8 00 for family brands. Receipts for the past twenty four hours only 440 bbls. Stocks on hand, both in store and mills, 10,000 bbls.

GROCERIES—There is fair to good jobbing activity with sales at previous quotations, which are as follows: Sugar—Fair to prime, 8½@9½c; choice to fancy, 9¾@10c; C, 10¾c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11¼c; H & E, white, 11¾c; Powered, yellow, 11¾c; white, 12c; Calvert's extra C 12c; Calvert's extra B 12¾c; Calvert's A 13¼c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13½c; granulated 13¼c; coffee crushed 14c; Orleans 11¾; New Orleans 10¾@11.

Coffee—Fair 20¾@20¾c; good 21¼@22c; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 23½@24c; fancy 26@26½; roasted, loose 26c; in packages, 32c.

Syrups—Common 28@45c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX maple 60@65c; Cook's 60@65c; Phoenix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 75c @ gallon.

Turtle Syrups—$1 @ gallon.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, barley corn and rye at the Grain Elevator on Thursday were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	1,297	Corn, bushels	1,545
Barley, bushels	324	Oats, bushels	1,000

Received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time:

Wheat, sacks	381	Barley, sacks	492
Rye, sacks	262	Corn, sacks	718
Oats, sacks	1,000		

The following are the ruling rates of the market: White wheat, $1 90; red wheat, $1 83. Rye, 90c. Corn, shelled, 45c; mixed oats, 42c. Corn in ear, corn, 60c; mixed do, 57c; ear corn, 56c per bushel. Barley, 90@95c for spring and $1 for fall.

HAY—Market inactive, with sales baled on track at $26@28 as to quality.

HONEY—Small sales at 25@30c @ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 @ bbl.

HOPS—Market active at 50@60c for 1871s; 1870s not wanted.

LIME—Cleveland white $3 @ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c @ gallon.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90@95c @ cwt.; middlings $1 10@1 25.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c @ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $5 50@6; red $4@4 50. The stocks are light and prices inactive.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c @ bushel.

RAGS—Sales at 2¾@3¼c @ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 @ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SAPOLIO—Demand fair at $6 00 @ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $3 25@3 50; flaxseed $1 90@1 95 @ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c @ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c @ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 8, 1873.

REMARK.—The market remains about as at our last writing, though from the sales reported it would seem that matters are brightening up somewhat, and that the "good time coming" is near at hand. The Parker run lot is quoted at $2 20 per bbl. We are reported the following sales:

5,000 bbls spot.....$2 15@2 20
2,000 bbls last half February.....2 29

REFINED.

We have nothing new to for encouraging to give the reader as regards this branch of the oil trade. Holders and buyers are still apart in their views. Sales are reported to carlots at 17c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—The *Herald* says: The market was lower at the Titusville oil exchange, and more activity prevailed than for several days past. Sales:

250 bbls upper road, T. P.	$2 22½
300 bbls upper road, T. P.	2 25
250 bbls upper road, T. P.	2 23¾
250 bbls upper road, F. T.	2 22¾
100 bbls upper road, regular	2 20
500 bbls upper road, regular	2 20
1,000 bbls, P. T.	2 27½
500 bbls, P. T.	2 27¾
2 cars bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
250 bbls Oil City, spot	2 35
2,500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 18
500 bbls Tuttle, spot	2 17½
1,000 bbls Tuttle, spot	2 10

NEW YORK, February 7, closing 4—Crude in bulk very quiet, closing at 9c; Titusville reported sold at this price. Refined is a little lower and firm at 19¾c; sales range 19¾@20c; closed at latter price. Cases 21@21¾c; 2,000 bbls sold within this range. Philadelphia delivery lower with more offering; sales 20c; 1,000 bbls delivered during into March, at 20c.

OIL CITY, February 7.—Market quiet at $2 40; lower road $2 20; upper road $2 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 7.—Market dull and unchanged at $2 25.

HOUSEVILLE, February 7.—Market quiet at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Market dull and quiet at $2 20@2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Market steady; S. W. 19c; crude 8c; cases 25c; sales cargo at 19c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Market very quiet and nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Market quiet; $2 05 bid; $2 10 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 7.—Market very quiet at $2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Refined 20c; crude in bulk 9½c; in bbls 14c. Market quiet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
B McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	852
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	79
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	40
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	40
O J Greer	Dodson, B & Co	1,375
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	395
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	324
B Bonsall	Keystone Oil Works	324
B S Duncan	Petrolite Oil Works	542
Riddle & M	Macomber, T & Co	331
Owner	Macomber, T & Co	312
Owner	C C Beggs	155

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	1,011
Citizens' Oil Works	395
Keystone Oil Wks	469
American Oil Wks	391
C C Beggs	155
Total	2,421

	Bbls.
Dodson, B & Co	1,375
Fairview Oil Wks	324
Petrolite Oil Works	545
Macomber, T & Co	312
	5,320

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 7, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to are fair. The market is dull and slow, with but little stock changing hands. Some holders are shipping out, expecting to reach Monday's market. Mr. Dan. Mees purchased some cattle for Allegheny retail stock trade. Most of the stock in the yards at present will either be shipped on owner's account, or held until next week, for it is certain that it cannot be sold, as most of the buyers have gone East, and those here prefer to hold off rather then incur feed bills. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, $7 00; extra 1,400 lb steers, $6 75 to $6 90; extra 1,300 lb steers, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,200 lb steers, $5 90 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lb steers, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lb steers, $4 25 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue fair. The market is dull but inclined lower. But little stock selling to-day. The quality of the offerings is good and only fair demand, no difficulty in getting choice stock. Below will found the rates at which the different grades and kinds are selling:

Extra Philadelphia $5 10; prime do $5 00; prime Yorkers $4 95; fair do $4 75 to $4 85.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day fair. There is more here than wanted, and the market rules sluggish with but little prospect of improvement. A good many sheep shipping out on first hands. Trade closes bad. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 25; extra 95 lbs, $6 00; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 85; do 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; western sours $2 10@2 25. Oats firm; mixed western 44@45c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $18. Bacon in good demand and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 5¾c; rib sides 6¾c. Western butter and lard unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 59; amber $1 54; No 2 red $1 62. Corn dull and prices have declined; high mixed 38½c; white 39½c; low mixed 38c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 white 39c; No 2, 34½c; rejected 30½c. Dressed hogs $5 05@5 25.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at 60@ 80. Corn firm at 30@ 34c. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 5½c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear sides 8½c. Hams in fair demand at 12@13c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 7.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41@43c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Hogs firm at $5. Clover seed $5 20.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 8, 1873.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms received by the various railroads, also by the rivers, as reported in the DAILY COMMERCIAL, also a comparison with previous years, including 9,429 tons of Lake Champlain ore:

RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 1869.	Jan. 1870.	Jan. 1871.	Jan. 1872.	Jan. 1873.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
P., Ft. W. & C. R.	9,230	8,720	11,720	20,650	14,750
P. R. R.	2,690	5,120	6,110	10,230	13,088
Cleve. & Pitts. R.	6,700	4,950	5,770	10,690	11,450
West Penn R. R.		1,140	1,270	770	6,180
Pitts. & Conn.	300	350	560	1,820	1,730
A. V. R. R.	500	620	1,780	1,260	2,180
P., C. & St. L. R.				1,170	1,190
Total tons	19,496	21,410	26,720	46,620	50,569

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Nimick & Co	..	..	4,300	4,300
Cambria Iron Works	..	..	1,400	1,400
Jones & Laughlins	..	..	320	320
Chess, Smythe & Co	..	..	800	800
J. Reamer	..	..	570	570
Caughey & Hallman	..	..	1,070	1,070
Iverson G. & Co	20	..	130	150
Carnagie K. & Co	..	..	560	560
Graff, Bennett & Co	..	..	1,080	1,080
Brown & Co	..	..	220	220
Pittsb'h Bolt Works	..	..	180	180
Lindsey & McCord	70	..	50	120
Paul Jones	..	..	520	520
Rodgers & B	..	..	210	210
Zug & Co	..	..	70	70
Lewis, Oliver & P	..	..	430	430
Rees, Graff & Co	..	..	450	450
Lewis, Bailey, D. & Co	..	..	330	330
J. W. Porter	..	..	1,000	1,000
Wm. Smith & Son	..	..	90	90
Wharton Bros	10	..	140	150
John Moorhead	..	..	120	120
Various	..	..	190	190
Total	100	..	14,620	14,790

Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Isabella Furnace	3,420	..	..	3,420
Graff Bennett & Co	..	..	330	330
J. Painter & Sons	..	..	450	450
Lewis, O. & P	..	..	580	580
Wm. Smith & Co	..	..	160	160
Spang C. & Co	..	..	280	280
Jones & Laughlins	..	..	400	400
J. Reamer	..	..	120	120
Mitchell S. & Co	..	..	100	100
Wm. Clark & Co	..	..	50	50
Pittsburgh Loco. Wk	..	..	50	50
Totten A. & Co	..	..	30	30
J. B. Herron	..	..	40	40
Alschutz & Co	..	..	30	30
De Haven & Co	..	..	50	50
McIntosh, H. & Co	..	..	50	50
Various	..	..	40	40
Total	3,420	..	2,760	6,180

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Isabella Furnace	450	..	1,439	1,889
Lucy Furnace	1,850	..	..	1,850
Soho Furnace	850	..	..	850
Shoenberger, J. B. & Co	1,500	..	..	1,500
Iverson G. & Co	250	..	..	250
McKnight, P. & Co	60	..	60	120
Pitts. Forge & I. Co	500	..	50	550
Wilson, Gross & Co	420	..	40	460
Howarth, J. & Co	40	..	30	70
Wm. Clark & Co	200	..	..	200
McKnight J. & Co	160	..	..	160
Caughey & Hallman	300	..	260	560
Nimick & Co	80	..	270	350
Various	70	..	..	70
Total	10,780	..	709	11,489

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
G. B. A. & Co. L. C	2,000	..	..	2,000
$4 & Co	3,000	..	..	3,000
John Moorhead	..	60	2,440	2,500
Caughey & Hallman	..	130	1,330	1,460
J. Reamer	..	..	1,000	1,000
B. Wister	..	..	500	500
Dilworth, P. & Co	..	..	900	900
J. W. Porter	..	..	860	860
Various	..	..	140	140
Various	..	..	40	40
Total	6,000	190	6,360	12,590

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Nimick & Co	..	80	310	390
Wm. Smith & Co	..	..	430	430
John Moorhead	..	..	350	350
Lewis, O. & P	..	..	140	140
Carnagie, K. & Co	..	..	90	90
Graff, Bennett & Co	..	..	1,000	1,000
Lucy Furnace	1,000	..	..	1,000
Soho Furnace	1,000	..	..	1,000
Shoenberger, J. B. & Co	1,000	..	..	1,000
Totals	2,000	80	2,320	4,400

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Nimick & Co	..	80	580	660
Carnagie, K. & Co	..	..	120	120
Caughey & Hallman	..	..	190	190
Brown & Co	..	..	80	80
Hartzogen, M. & Co	..	..	60	60
Total	250	80	910	1,190

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore. Tons.	Blooms. Tons.	Metal. Tons.	Total. Tons.
Childs & Bro	..	..	460	460
J. W. Porter	..	..	250	250
Caughey & Hallman	..	..	190	190
Brown & Co	..	..	80	80
Hartupee & Co	..	..	240	240
Graff, B. & Co	..	..	60	60
Dilworth, P. & Co	..	..	100	100
Total	..	..	1,130	1,130

Lake Superior Ore by Rail.

	January, 1873. Tons.	January, 1872. Tons.	January, 1871. Tons.
Tons	4,780	5,210	6,910

Iron Mountain Ore by Rail.

	January, 1873. Tons.	January, 1872. Tons.	January, 1871. Tons.
Tons	1,200	1,700	1,360

Iron Mountain Ore by Rail.

	January, 1873. Tons.	January, 1872. Tons.	January, 1871. Tons.
Tons	650	920	300

Lake Champlain Ore by Rail.

	1873. Tons.	1872. Tons.
Tons	9,429	7,470

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 8, 1873.

The market for pig metal has been fairly active this week, and a good many sales have been made at prices about the same as last week. Good brands of *strictly* red short iron would command a higher price, but such iron is scarce, and is held at a figure over that for gray iron out of the market.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

600 tons gray forge	$40 00—4 mos
250 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge, short	40 00—4 mos
100 tons neutral	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge neutral	40 00—4 mos
200 tons mottled	40 00—4 mos
100 tons close grey	38 00—4 mos
100 tons close grey	38 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

300 tons white	$37 00—4 mos
200 tons gray iron	40 00—4 mos
100 tons white	37 00—4 mos
100 tons gray iron	40 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled	39 00—4 mos
100 tons gray gray	40 00—4 mos
80 tons mottled	35 00—6 mos
50 tons mottled	37 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
50 tons mottled	37 00—4 mos
50 tons white	37 00—4 mos
50 tons mottled	39 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
40 tons clean gray and mottled	38 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	48 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—cash
10 tons No. 2 foundry	44 00—4 mos
10 tons mottled	36 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	44 00—4 mos
100 tons chickies foundry at furnace	46 00—4 mos

Hanging Rock.

50 tons No. 1 olive	$38 00—4 mos

Eastern Charcoal.

50 tons cold blast	$50 00—4 mos

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons Allegheny coke	$38 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.	Cars.
Nimick & Co., m..... 11	J W Porter, b..... 1
Reese, G. & Co..... 2	Brown & Co, m..... 1
Wm Clark & Co, m..... 3	Loomis & Co, m..... 2
Jones & Laughlin, m..... 4	Wm Smith & Son, m..... 1
Zug & Co, m..... 1	Moorhead, M'M & Co, o 4
Carnagie, K & Co, m..... 1	Lindsay & McC, m..... 3
Total.....	46

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
J Reamer, m..... 1	J Moorhead, m..... 1
Caughey & Hallman, m. 1	R Wister, m..... 1
Total.....	14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.	Cars.
McKnight, D & Co, m.. 3	Wm Smith & Son, m..... 3
Jones & Laughlin, m.. 2	
Total.....	8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Cars.	Cars.
Hussey, Wells & Co, o.. 1	Lucy Furnace Co, o..... 1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o 1	Shoenburger, B & Co, o 5
Isabella Furnace Co, o.. 16	Pitts Forge & Iron Co, o 2
Total.....	30

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.	Cars.
Loomis & Collard, m.... 1	

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

Scotch pig	$56 00@58 00	—90 d'ys
Tuscarawas (soft foundry)	56 00	—4 mos.
Massillon

THE VERY LATEST.

THE SPEAKER NOT CAUGHT.

Investigation Concerning Iowa Railroad Stock.

UNPROFITABLE LAND GRANTS

Lively Till Between Speaker Blaine and Mr. Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—At the sittings of the Poland Committee this morning John J. Blair was examined by Representative Stevens. The witness testified that he was one of the original corporators of the Sioux City, Iowa Falls and Dubuque Railroad, with Frank and Sam. A. McElhenny, John F. Duncombs, of Fort Dodge, and W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids. He detailed the history of the building of the road; the legislation by Congress renewing the land grant of 1856; the State legislation of late for giving a grant to the road. He testified that not a dollar was expended in procuring such legislation, either before Congress or the State Legislature. Witness never expended a cent for blackmail on any one, either a member of Congress or a private citizen. There was not a single road across Iowa to-day that is worth the money it cost to build it. The witness referred to the list of subscriptions; he testified that William B. Allison took ten shares; he paid for his stock and never got a penny for his services; the firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock. Oakes Ames was a large subscriber. J. Wilson and Thomas W. Scofield were subscribers also. The government came not talk much of this road, for, as it amounted to nothing nearly, it being worthless. It reminded him of the Frenchman who had given away $1,000 before he got through with the first he made it, replied, "I have just marked my goods up." [Laughter.]

Question—Do you know of James G. Blaine, Maine, being a subscriber? Answer—I can't think about Mr. Blaine. I believe he held 10 shares which he got from the Cooburns, of Maine about never had any correspondence with Congress who held taking stock. The members of Congress who held stock bought and paid for county taxation upon for corrupt purposes. The company was assigned land grants held by the company but two hundred and one county votes, they turned up on our land grant thirty-four votes. They tax us for building and and got five school houses which they never build. supporting school houses which they never build. In one case one of the counties taxed us enough money for building a school house which a man lived in, and we had to pay his wife sixty dollars a month for teaching her own children. [Laughter.] They catch at everything.

Judge Merrick—Is that in the Answer? Yes

Mr. Blaine—Is there more of the enterprise go. [Laughter.]

Why, sir, it reminds me of the Dutchman's son who went West and wrote to his father, "Dad come out West; the greatest men get office here." [Renewed laughter.] Witness further testified that the name of James G. Blaine did not appear in the list of stockholders. All that witness knew about Blaine having stock was what had been testified to before this committee.

No influence was brought to bear on Congress to save the land grant to the State renewed. That was a matter which the State was attending to. Never heard of any promise ever being made to any member of a committee.

Hon. Samuel Hooper then testified that the firm of Inferior to and never was a subscriber to stock in Sioux City and Iowa Falls Road.

Question—To what extent is your firm interested in said road? Answer—To a very great nation? Mr. Hooper replied that he had no objection to telling, but he could not see what the committee wanted to inquire into his private affairs. Witness then exhibited a statement, showing the amount held by the firm, which was $30,000 each in Oakes Ames and Mr. Allison held stock in the road. Subscription was made by a partner in the firm, there could not affect any one else.

Hon. James G. Blaine, recalled and examined by Stevenson.

Question—How was the subscription of the Coburns obtained to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock?

Mr. Blaine—I don't understand your question.

Mr. Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscription of the Coburns?

Mr. Blaine—I answered very frankly.

John J. Blair was here talking the matter over with some friends, among them Senator Grimes. He mentioned the fact that the subject from his hands, he could not take any of the stock. I subsequently wrote to the Messrs. Coburn. They took $30,000 worth. Witness did not receive a dollar of it. He had a conversation with Mr. Blair. The subject came up in the conversation with Senator Grimes.

Mr. Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testimony. Have you it with you? Mr. Blaine—No, sir. I was deprived of getting it for several days on account of your detaining it in your possession, and could not correct it.

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HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

The Sinking of the Ship Northfleet in the English Channel.

Terrible Scene on Board the Vessel.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The details of the terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet, in the English channel, are published in London papers, from which it appears that at half past ten at night the Captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch, "A steamer is right across us." The Captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the vessel, striking her amidships and cutting her below water mark. The carpenter quickly reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly and the crew worked hard on them some minutes, but when it was found the water was rapidly gaining, a panic seemed to seize both crew and passengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths, many only half clothed. The passengers had mostly retired, but a few were undressing. The noise of collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down. It seems the steamer rebounded and came a second time in the collision with the Northfleet. The water began to pour in, and in very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped. The women were slowest to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. Not one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She was gone in two or three minutes, and then steamed rapidly out of sight.

AN APPALLING SCENE on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling. Shrieked, men cursed and fought their way towards the boats. The second and first mate roared out commands to the men to keep back and allow the women and children to the boats, but without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned. A gun was loaded, but the screw of the hammer broke detached from the handle, and the piece could not be discharged. The signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistance was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffles description.

THE CAPTAIN BECOMES DESPERATE.

The Captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below and armed himself with a revolver. On ascending the poop declared his determination to shoot the first man who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder on hand the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet, and there was a terrible rush towards the boat the scene was one of distracting confusion, and a man and a boy fell into the water and drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men to keep back until the boat left, to leave that the women might be saved, but to no purpose, when finally the cartridge, it is supposed at first) was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into it the boat put off. Another life boat was launched and got safely off. Several days on account of your detaining it in your possession, and could not correct it.

Mr. Stevenson—You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with the Messrs. Coburn. Will you state what those transactions were? Mr. Blaine—If the committee thinks that is a proper question, and so asks me, I will answer; but those transactions were entirely of a private nature. However, I do not object to stating them if the committee desire it.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Parliament Discussion in the House of Commons.

LONDON, February 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday notice was given of an intention to introduce bills providing for the abolition of capital punishment; looking to the establishment of a Protectorate over Fiji; and providing for vacating the Speaker's office. Now I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the speaker were friendly or not.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Road Desired North from Dayton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 7, 1873.

A petition is in circulation to-day for the purpose of securing the names of not less than one hundred taxpayers of this city. It is addressed, according to law, to the Mayor, asking an election for or against the building of a railroad north from here, intersecting the Dayton, Piqua and Toledo Railroad. The 15th day of March will be the day of the election, the time to be fixed by the Mayor pursuant to the petition under the act.

J. B. Hodgskin Elected Vice President of the Atlantic and Great Western.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., February 7, 1873.

Gen. George B. Wright, the former well-known Railroad Commissioner of Ohio, and more recently Vice President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, has resigned his position in the latter company. It is understood that the resignation was tendered some time ago, but was not accepted until the necessary arrangements could be completed for providing a successor. The election has fallen on Jas. B. Hodgskin, who will be Treasurer of this company, who will be Treasurer of this company, who will hereafter fill the double position of Vice-President and Treasurer. Since the great reorganization of the Erie in April last, Mr. Hodgskin has been the financial agent of both the Erie and Atlantic companies, but since January 1st he has resigned the Treasurership of the Erie, in order to devote himself exclusively to the affairs of the Atlantic. His well known inflexibility of purpose, his strict integrity, his inexhaustible energy and restless ambition, coupled with the implicit confidence imposed in him by his Board of Directors, as well as by his associates and subordinates, promise to make the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in the early future what it should long have been, one of the most powerful Railroad corporations in the United States. For the first time in many years the railroad companies in the United States are beginning to look with respect, if not with admiration, upon the management of the Atlantic Road, and no one dealing with it can have failed to observe the strikingly beneficial results of Mr. Hodgskin's recent control of its affairs. E. G. S.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The "Gas Theory" Advocated.

We give place to the following communication, relative to the recent explosion at the American Iron Works, with the remark that the fact of a sufficient supply of water in the boilers was not only sworn to positively by the chief engineer, the assistant engineer and the fireman, but their testimony on this point was corroborated by several of the experts who examined the ruins:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The explosion itself, aside from any testimony, proves that the water in the boilers was too low, and that the lower plates of the boilers had become heated to a red heat, which produced the explosion in such a terrible manner.

Steam boilers never explode with a full supply of water, but may burst from too great pressure of steam. But the moment that the pressure is eased, by a single rupture in the shell, the force of steam, or boiler power is gone, and although injured, and the only danger is from hot water discharged.

A small supply of water, and thereby the lower plates becoming red hot, produces a boiling foam which is converted into an explosive gas more terrible than powder.

The best iron or steel plates of double thickness could not resist the force of this explosive gas, created by low water in contact with hot iron. An explosion and the meeting of steam boilers by over pressure are two different things.

The testimony in such cases never reveals the truth of the condition of the water in the boiler at the time the accident occurs; but the parties in charge always exonerate themselves by their own testimony, that the water had been examined but a few minutes before. C. SHANE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Memorials and Resolutions—Debate on Woman Suffrage.

In the Constitutional Convention, Thursday, memorials, resolutions, &c., were presented as follows:

The majority of the memorials and petitions from all parts of the State had reference to the sale of intoxicating drinks and military service, there being a larger number than usual.

Mr. S. A. Purviance (Allegheny) offered the following resolution: That the Committee on Suffrage report to the Convention three propositions—one in favor of cumulative suffrage; one in favor of female suffrage, and one in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, the same to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

The ayes and noes being called by Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, resulted—ayes 51, noes 54; so it was not agreed to.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, offered the following: That the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed, or distilled, or any admixture, part of which is alcohol, and adapted to be used as a beverage, is prohibited.

The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medical, sacramental, mechanical or artistic purposes, by agents specially provided by law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall within one year from the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. Cochran, of York, offered the following: That it is contrary to good policy and against the public interest that laws shall be enacted conferring upon railroad or other corporations unlimited power to increase their capital stock and issue bonds.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, moved that the report on Railroads be recommitted to the Committee which shall prevent the Legislature from advertising any railroad corporation from increasing its stock, except under proper limitations thereto designated.

The ayes and noes were called on the question, and resulted ayes 98, noes 8.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of woman suffrage, Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, in the chair.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, was in favor of striking out the word "male," not because it would give Woman the right to vote, but to make it conform to the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Mantor, of Lycoming, did not wish to leave the old and beaten track in which our forefathers trod. He saw no reasons advanced by the friends of woman suffrage which could sway his judgment. He believed that man was divinely ordained to rule over woman, and he could not violate the divine law. It was merely a question of expediency, which, in his view, it was not expedient for this Convention to consider. He depicted the baneful effects which would result to the household from giving to woman the ballot.

Mr. Boyd, of Monongahela, by no means understated this question. It was a big thing in the estimation of some gentlemen, who no doubt were elected by prejudice and sectional interests. It would be in vain for any man to obtain an office in Delaware county while the delegation in that county, with his manly beauty and winning ways, existed within its borders. This question had assumed a character of more importance than it deserved by the unwise action of the opponents of woman suffrage in participating in the Cincinnati Convention. He believed that the matter could be left to the Legislature.

On motion the committee rose, with leave to sit again.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 8, 1873.

	Cents.
Heron Manufacturing Co., Bellair, O.	6
Barren, G. S.	3
Kendrick, Mr., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Robinson, Mrs. E., Greensburg, Pa.	3
Robinsin, E., Greenburg, Pa.	3
Stiles, Mrs. N. C., Middletown, Conn.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, M. P.

The Perrysville Accident.

The name of the farmer who was killed while driving along the "three degree road," mention of which was made in yesterday's edition, is John Trimble. He was driving down Moon's Hill, a point about fourteen miles from the city, when the wagon broke suddenly and he was thrown out of the wagon. Trimble was buried under the wagon bed, and was dragged eight or ten miles before the horses stopped. He was not discovered by any person for some considerable extent. The body was conveyed to the home of the deceased by the parties who discovered it. Mr. T. was over fifty years of age, and has a family of grown up children.

Homœopathic.

The State Homeopathic Society met in its eighth annual session at Harrisburg, on Monday. The proceedings were opened with an address by B. W. James, M. D., his subject being "The Annihilation of Disease." Wednesday morning Dr. Comly, then reported through Dr. D. R. Comly of this city. Dr. Mac Millard reported the Homeopathic Hospital in Second Avenue, as being in a prosperous condition and entirely out of debt. Dr. John C. Burgher presented the report of the Bureau of Materia Medica. There was an interesting discussion on "Diptheria," between Drs. Burgher, McClelland, Comley, Cooper and others. Dr. W. E. Hinds read a paper on "Chorea" which was ordered to be published. Quite a number of excellent essays on diseases and their treatment, were read and ordered to be printed. A bill incorporating the society was read and ordered to be presented for its signature. The session adjourned until Monday morning.

John B. Gough.

Library Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, on the occasion of the lecture of John B. Gough, one of the ablest and most eloquent orators in the world. The crowds commenced rushing into the hall as early as six o'clock, and by seven every seat, except those reserved, was occupied. Benches and the chairs on the stage, and soon after all the standing room was taken up, showing the popularity of the lecturer. Mr. Gough's splendid singing of the introduced ballad—composed by Burns for the concert room—called "Bliss forever lost." The only appropriate way to express the enthusiasm this elicited is to use the time worn phrase "it fairly brought the house down."

Mr. James Clark sang "The Heart Bowed Down" with conscientiousness and power, and with almost perfectly Irish articulation, but he does not infuse any magnetic quality into it. In the concerted music, however, he is quite acceptable. There was also execution and lack of *esprit* in Mr. Clark's singing of "You'll Remember Me." He evinced kindred impressions that he fancied had been previously made and left their mark. He repeated the "Harper Boy" in all his recitative passages deserves particular praise.

By the way there is a tenor in the chorus who only wants training and ambition to achieve an enviable name and reputation. He looks young, and interspersed large numbers of anecdotes, which were received with rounds of applause. His description of the sense fogs so prevalent in this city of late were in the extreme, and many incidents and annoyances arising therefrom were also given showing the inconvenience they occasion. He dwelt at length on the various phases of city life in that busy metropolis, and contrasted it with the life of the quiet and by benevolent societies to relieve the miserable and distressed, etc. The lecture was a most exhaustive one, and was full of facts and information. Mr. Gough will deliver his lecture on "Temperance" this afternoon, and on Tuesday evening next and on Thursday evening. He will no doubt doubtedly again be greeted by crowded houses.

Serious Affray in Allegheny.

About four o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in the saloon of Robert Hasley, at the corner of Third and East streets, Allegheny. A quarrel arose between a number of men who were in the saloon, and the wife of the proprietor hearing a disturbance called for assistance from the boarders who had retired. One of the boarders, Frederick Wach, arose and soon entered the tavern, when a large hammer, weighing nine pounds, was used on him by one of the party, which struck him in the forehead, crushing in his skull. Drs. Weyman and Orr were called and attended his injuries. It is not known whether his brain has been injured or not. He is a late boarder in the house and resided in Sharpsburg in a critical condition. Alderman Bolster was sent for who soon arrived, when Wach made an information against Hasley and Mrs. Hasley and against Cooney Shaffer for malicious mischief, alleging that during the affray they smashed in the door, broke the furniture, etc. Warrants are out for their arrest.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—English Opera.

Where the people, once in a while, come from to fill all the places of amusement in Pittsburgh is a marvel. Such competition as there was last evening can scarcely be remembered, and yet, before the orchestra left its seat in the Academy, there was only standing room for late arrivals. Some of the most ravishing toilettes of the period had to waste their sweetness on the desert air of the vestibule, and would not even have been seated, if Mr. Boatner's chivalric consideration had not supplied them with chairs from the manager's private office.

Who can tell what is the wonderful charm that Balfe wove into the melodious web of "The Bohemian Girl?" People who cannot begin to analyze its meaning feel the influence. There is no man or woman of worth anything, who was not tinctured with a touch of the nomadic instinct. Though they may not know it themselves and would indignantly repel the soft impeachment, they feel a nervous affinity with the impulsive refrain of the Gypsy Chorus that is irresistible. Some of the best artists produce the same effect on the most puritanical of minds, and so does the Brindisi in "La Traviata." They are catchy, in their way, a suggestion of the terrible old story of something lost or wasted—a life, a soul, or what not.

This is the shadow of the magic spell Balfe's genius conjured up, and it enchants both the singer and the listener, for it hath in it the touch of nature that makes the world a-kin.

"The Bohemian Girl" has been better done in Pittsburgh than it was last evening, yet it was done very well. Old opera-goers, who have memories of the old Harmon and Bernard, or Caroline Richings, Castle and Campbell, might not be entirely satisfied. They had more of the traditions of reminiscence. But the performance was, on the whole, evenly excellent. Rose Hersee conceptioned in her small physical compass a world of compass that is exquisitely vocal. No audience could be in the least fastidious as to the voice to the bird like trills she warbles without wanting to put her on the spot. She sang "I dreamt I dwelt in Marble Halls" delightfully, and her decorous dashes of pure soprano, rifted through the quartette at the end of the second act duet, were the main cause of that encore being wildly encored.

But the grandest thing, in the entire representation was Mrs. Seguin's splendid singing of the introduced ballad—composed by Balfe for the concert room—called "Bliss forever lost." The only appropriate way to express the enthusiasm this elicited is to use the time worn phrase "it fairly brought the house down."

Mr. James Clark sang "The Heart Bowed Down" with conscienti